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Let us Pause and Consider.

By July 1st, 1901, when the increased army automatically reduces itself to 28,000, unless the coming session authorizes the continuance of the present system, and we can if we choose close the account of criminal aggression and take measures to return to the normal rate of national taxation, five dollars per head, we shall then have expended in round figures \$650,000,000 on the Spanish war, for the purchase of a bad title to the Philippine Islands, and in the effort to subjugate the inhabitants. The lesser part of this penalty is to be charged to the war with Spain, the larger part is to be charged to the war begun by William McKinley upon the government, army, and people of the Philippine Islands, without authority of Congress, before the session of whatever title Spain possessed had been accepted by Congress. The dead and wounded in this warfare among our own troops number five thousand; how many are disabled by disease we are not yet permitted to know. How many thousand men, women, and children have been the victims of "benevolent assimilation" among the people of the Philippine Islands can only be guessed—"niggers" are not counted by the advocates of armed subjugation.

The area of the Philippine Islands is said to be about 133,000 square miles. Nobody knows exactly how many islands there are or how big they are, and nobody cared until McKinley put our army into the hot, slimy, malarious swamps of Luzon, under orders to kill the niggers. They have killed a good many, but about 5,000 of our white men have been killed or wounded, or sent home to die of disease. White men can't work there more than one year, either in peace or war: the second year lays them out. Our army is now in the second year. Professor Worcester says that a white man who has plenty of money, works with his head and not with his muscles, lays off during the middle of the day, and takes good care of himself, may possibly keep his health for two years—at least that is what he said before McKinley put him on the peace commission, so called.

What a fool business it is to go half way round the world in order to find a little patch of 133,000 square miles on which we can waste \$200,000,000 a year in money at the cost of the tax payers, sacrificing the lives of our soldiers, draining away our capital, in order that a lot of jingo promoters of big jobs in railways and such like may plunder the Philippines under the pretext of "benevolent assimilation," when we have within the United States half a dozen areas as big as the Philippines, sparsely inhabited, not occupied by negroes, not tropical, not malarious, not nasty—all waiting for brains, industry and capital in order to develop greater individual wealth and more general welfare than all the commerce of Asia will yield in a generation.

Somebody asks, "where are these places?" Well, take No. 1. Take the Piedmont Air Line train from Washington, get off every forty or fifty miles all the way down into Alabama and go up on the plateaus and into the mountains of the middle South, where the homespun people still live. Come back by way of the Cincinnati Southern, over the Cumberland plateau, go up into the mountains on that side, and come back through West Virginia. Take two or three weeks about it, and cover

a section of our country of about 150,000 square miles, containing nearly every mineral that animates the arts, every kind of timber, and an immense area of upland, valley and plateaus waiting for the plow. What nonsense to go half way round the world for the development of commerce, when here is the best part of the eastern section of this country waiting for industry, brains and capital?

No. 2. Go down into the imperial State of Texas; go over half of it. What do you find? Another lot bigger than the Philippines, waiting for brains, industry and capital.

Where is No. 3? Part of it is in the Indian Territory, in Oklahoma, in Arkansas, and in the semi-arid country west. Waiting for what? Irrigation, brains, industry and capital.

Where is the next lot, No. 4? Go up into the Northwest, into Montana and Idaho, Oregon and Wyoming. Another lot bigger than the Philippines, hardly begun to be occupied; part of it waiting for irrigation, the rest of it waiting for brains, industry and capital.

Whether or not the people of the central South, of Texas, of the middle West, and of the Northwest will be fools enough to support the Administration in the present waste of the taxpayers' money is the question pending in the next election. Let them think about it a bit. We have already lost over \$200,000,000 and 5,000 lives or more in "criminal aggression" upon the people of the Philippine Islands. We shall waste \$200,000,000 more we get out of the slough. What could we have done for the promotion of commerce, the increase of wealth and welfare with \$200,000,000, not spent as fools spend it, but as others might if they had common sense?

With that sum the Nicaragua canal could be constructed; every river and harbor in the United States could be improved and brought to the highest standard, and with what was left of that sum the semi-arid and arid regions west of the 97th meridian could be irrigated.

Free Coinage Administration.
It is objected to Mr. Bryan that in case of his election he will introduce the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is mere speculation and could be brought about only by a concurrence of events most unlikely to take place.

But Mr. McKinley has, says the Baltimore Sun, since his election, been engaged in a kind of "free coinage" which is a reality and from which the people have already begun to suffer. He has engaged in the free coinage of Philippine subjects, who work for about 6 cents a day and who, when the Supreme Court of the United States decides that they are entitled to the rights of American citizens, cannot be prevented from swarming into this country to compete with the American working-man.

He has given us free coinage of yellow Chinamen, who are now in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and who will also find their way into this country to compete with American labor. When that comes the trusts and big corporations will no longer fear the strike and the trades union. They will have free coinage of labor, and that is what they want.

There has been free coinage in war taxes and the mints are working overtime, although we are told that there is no war.

There has been free coinage in trusts, no less than five hundred having been organized under this Administration, with a total capitalization of more than eight thousand million dollars—nearly all water, not even at the ratio of 16 to 1.

There has been free coinage in coffins, many thousands having been required already for those who have lost their lives subjugating the Filipinos and opening up markets for the trusts.

There has been free coinage in disease, in yellow fever, plague, leprosy, all of which we have annexed and which will be spread broadcast throughout the land by returning soldiers and favored immigrants from the cannibal islands.

There has been free coinage in offices, to be held by men who will support McKinley and who are to be paid with money wrung from the people.

And the free coinage of scandals has begun in the Cuban Post Office and will doubtless spread as the opportunities offer.

Are these things more pleasant than the free coinage of silver, even if that were possible?

'A Sequence of Failures.'

Ex-Governor Pattison has been investigating the results of American colonial government in Porto Rico for the New York Journal. He finds the "great resources of the island prostrate, its largest industries at a standstill and its people, who are industrious and docile, dying of hunger." The United States, he declares, cannot escape responsibility for the condition. "Our stewardship has been a series of failures. American misrule has been substituted for Spanish despotism." Mr. Pattison states that thousands of Porto Ricans are seeking asylum in "turbulent, primitive Santo Domingo," and are emigrating as fast as they can find the means to go. The plantations that produced the finest coffee in the world and the tobacco fields which gave Havana its fame are idle and in many cases abandoned. "Spain," says Mr. Pattison, "took all the coffee Porto Rico could send her; Cuba bought her whole crop of fine tobacco and sent it to the United States in Havana cigars. Now Porto Rico is a foreign country both to Spain and Cuba, and the customs duties bar her products from their old markets."

The sudden change of the currency of the island from Spanish-Porto Rican to American has, according to Mr. Pattison, caused great distress. By doubling the unit of value, he says, we have practically put the poor Porto Ricans' money supply in two. "The people who have things to sell have advanced their prices to fit the American standard, but there has been no corresponding advance in wages. Where a man got 50 cents Porto Rican—the average day's wages for a laborer in the interior—he now gets from 30 to 40 cents."

Mr. Pattison contends that the financial and social problems which now make Porto Rico a "land of horror" cannot be solved until the island has a definitely settled form of government. That government, he maintains, should be territorial like that of New Mexico, Arizona and other States in embryo. Under Spanish rule Porto Rico was entitled to elect three Senators and sixteen Representatives to the Spanish Congress; now the island is entitled to one delegate in Washington, with no vote. Under "Spanish despotism" Porto Rico had free trade with the mother country; now the island is hampered by customs duties.

Under Spanish rule, although Porto Rico had to pay army and navy expenses and huge annual pensions to the descendants of Christopher Columbus, the budget showed a surplus. Under our control the deficit already amounts to a million dollars. The officials of the Porto Rican Government are appointed by President McKinley and paid out of the revenues of the island. They receive salaries which, according to Mr. Pattison, amount in the aggregate, together with other expenses, to a sum "equal to the cost of governing many of the largest and most prosperous States in the United States." Most of these officials are Americans, although Mr. Pattison says there are hundreds of bright Porto Ricans, many educated in the United States, amply competent to fill any positions under the Government. Summing up the situation, Mr. Pattison asserts that "the condition of the Porto Rican laborer is pitiable."

"The plantations are idle, the proprietors have no money with which to operate them; capital will not come to the island while it is subject to the whims and vagaries of Congress, and the result of it all is that the man who did the work, the foundation of society, is a pauper and a beggar." This is what McKinleyism has done for our colony of Porto Rico. Truly, our stewardship has been "a sequence of failures."

Hull Under Fire.

Mr. Bryan is continuing his attack upon Representative Hull, of Iowa, in connection with the charge that the Republican party is actuated by selfishness in its desire to hold the Philippines. At Watertown, Wis., last week he said:

Let me call your attention to the fact that the chairman of the Republican Committee on Military Affairs, a Republican member of Congress, the man who had charge of the bill raising the army to 100,000, is the president of the Philippine Lumber and Development Company that has already valuable lands in the Philippine Islands, and in its prospectus says that the labor question there is easily solved, because there is Chinese labor there, and it can be had for from 50 to 75 cents a day, Mexican money.

Republican Brag and Bluster.

leaders professed to be confident of the reelection of President Harrison. They boasted of the prosperity of the country under his Administration, flaunted the "full dinner pail" in the face of the people and made ante-election predictions which proved to their satisfaction that Mr. Cleveland did not have a ghost of a chance. When the votes were counted it was demonstrated conclusively that the average political campaigner's foresight is not as good as his "hindsight." Notwithstanding the alleged prosperity of the country and the array of figures cleverly juggled to show that the great majority of the people would vote for Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland was triumphantly elected, and the Republican campaign managers were discomfited and discredited. The defeat of the party in that election was not due to the scarcity of "apathy cure," for there were favored interests then, as now, which contributed generously to the campaign fund. One firm alone, according to the charges made by a United States Senator at the last session of Congress, gave a sum estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The workmen were told that the factories would be closed and their wages reduced if they voted against President Harrison. But, despite these tactics and despite a campaign "barrel" overflowing with "sugar," the voters rejected Mr. Harrison.

In the present contest the conditions are not unlike those of 1892. The favored interests are responding liberally to Mr. Hanna's invitation to them to give of their wealth in order to assure the reelection of Mr. McKinley. The prosperity of the country is being exaggerated for campaign purposes with the object of deceiving the amiable and unthinking voter. The workingman is being coddled before election and promised an overflowing dinner pail if he will subordinate his reason and sense of patriotism to his appetite.

The usual array of figures has been produced to convince the wavering voter that Mr. McKinley is sure to receive an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes and that Mr. Bryan is already defeated. Betting odds are manipulated in favor of the Republican candidate, and, as far as the result of a November election can be determined in October, the Republicans profess to believe that "all is over but the shouting." Such tactics may influence a few thoughtless persons, but they will not deceive those who are familiar with the stereotyped methods of political campaigning.

Probably 15,000,000 voters will take part in the Presidential election this year, and of this number about one-half are Democratic in their sympathies. A change of less than 4 per cent. in the total vote would reverse the result of 1896 and give Mr. Bryan the Presidency by the same majority which Mr. McKinley received four years ago. No candidate for the office of President can be certain of a term in the White House until the votes are counted. No Democrat will be discouraged by Republican claims and predictions. The same tactics were pursued in the case of Mr. Blaine in 1884 and General Harrison in 1892. Both were elected by their campaign managers in the month preceding the November election, but the people rebuked the arrogance of the dominant party when their turn came to pass judgment upon it.

The Case of Neely.

Strange as it may seem, it appears that the prosecution of the case of that thieving official of the Administration in Cuba, Mr. Neely, seems to have been entirely forgotten in the press of other campaign matters. The following editorial from the Washington Post of October 8, 1900, calls the attention of the public to the apparent apathy of the Administration on this subject and asks for an explanation of the same:

HOW ABOUT MR. NEELY?

What is the Administration doing about Mr. Neely? We refer to C. F. W. Neely, the Indiana man who looted the Cuban department of posts—the man that Director Rathbone "warmed up to" so perfectly.

Nearly six months have elapsed since Neely, fleeing to this country from Havana with pockets lined with stolen treasure, was arrested by United States officers. His capture revealed a state of fraud and corruption in Cuba which astonished and shocked the entire world. The fair fame of the United States was disgraced by this unworthy and dishonest official. The Administration,

In October, 1892, the Republican leaders professed to be confident of the reelection of President Harrison. They boasted of the prosperity of the country under his Administration, flaunted the "full dinner pail" in the face of the people and made ante-election predictions which proved to their satisfaction that Mr. Cleveland did not have a ghost of a chance. When the votes were counted it was demonstrated conclusively that the average political campaigner's foresight is not as good as his "hindsight." Notwithstanding the alleged prosperity of the country and the array of figures cleverly juggled to show that the great majority of the people would vote for Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland was triumphantly elected, and the Republican campaign managers were discomfited and discredited. The defeat of the party in that election was not due to the scarcity of "apathy cure," for there were favored interests then, as now, which contributed generously to the campaign fund. One firm alone, according to the charges made by a United States Senator at the last session of Congress, gave a sum estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The workmen were told that the factories would be closed and their wages reduced if they voted against President Harrison. But, despite these tactics and despite a campaign "barrel" overflowing with "sugar," the voters rejected Mr. Harrison.

Heatwave's Insult to Organized Labor.

Under the guise of assisting organized labor Representative Heatwave, of Minnesota, is using his official position as Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, to raise a campaign fund to defray his election expenses.

The scheme is being worked in the Government Printing Office here, where there are over 2,500 employees, and is in the form of a "fake" league, named for convenience "The Printing Trades League," with a card membership of two classes—a "Contributor's Card" and a "Members Card" at prices of one and two dollars respectively. These cards are known as the "Heatwave Cards" and were peddled through the entire office and all employees were given to understand that they had to come to the "Cashier's Office" and that a card was the only "badge of loyalty" accepted.

These cards were also placed on sale at a cigar store just across the way from the office, and the writer, at the instance of Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, called there and asked for a "Heatwave Card," at the same time laying down \$2. Without question the proprietor displayed two styles, one a red cardboard reading:

The Holder of This Ticket has Contributed \$1. For the purpose of Advancing the Interests of the Printing Trades League Washington, D. C.

No— \$1.00 the other a green cardboard with about the same thing except that it was \$2, and added:

This Ticket Entitles the Holder to Membership in the League.

No bones was made of the fact that the money received for the sale of these tickets was to be sent to Heatwave to assist him in securing his election. When asked who the officers of the league were no one seemed to know.

In the first place the scheme is a direct violation of the Civil Service law which expressly states that no employee of the Government shall be asked to contribute to campaign funds on Government property. Here we have a member of the law making body of the land profiting by a flagrant violation of the law which he has sworn to uphold.

In the second, it is an insult to every Typographical Union in the country, and for that matter every other body of organized labor, as it is a flimsy attempt to use them as a blind in order to raise a corruption fund through a "fake" organization.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, of which the Typographical Union is a part, was asked about the "League." "This is the first I knew of it. I have never heard of the existence of such a body and I am sure the Typographical Union knows nothing of it. Further than that I do not care to be quoted until I have fully investigated the case."

A member of the Typographical Union No. 101, however, said it was an outrage that the cause of organized labor should be used as a means to extract money for campaign purposes from Government employees.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON has forwarded through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club a challenge for a series of races for the America's Cup, to be sailed in 1901.

confronted with a scandal of most serious nature, stirred itself to secure the passage of a law which would remove all technical barriers to Neely's prompt extradition. Loud assurances of speedy justice to the offenders was shouted into the ears of the American people. Some activity was shown, and then came an official paralysis as inexplicable as it is inexcusable. Why is not Neely sent to Cuba? Why should he be allowed, to occupy pleasant quarters in a New York prison—for his incarceration lacks all the privations which make jail life unendurable—when the evidence of his guilt seems overwhelming? What excuse can we offer to our wards in Cuba for our leniency toward the man who betrayed a sacred trust, and robbed them with unsparing hand? Is this the object of good government to which we are to point with pride? Is this one of the blessings of liberty and civilization promised by the Republican National Platform? Heaven forbid. And yet the fact remains that Neely has not been extradited and, from present appearances, never will be. For the sake of the good name of the United States, as an earnest of the honesty, dignity, self-respect, and good faith of the American people, something ought to be done to bring him to the bar of justice. As long as he remains untried, so long is theft condoned and breach of sacred trust regarded with indifference. The Administration cannot afford to be placed in this attitude. It owes it to itself and to the country to quickly end the present farce.

A NEW PENSIONER.

Republican Testimony that the Pacific Coast is for Bryan.

There is no doubt in the minds of the Democratic managers that their candidate will carry States this fall that he never carried before. Mr. Bryan is stronger everywhere than he was in 1896, and when the votes are counted there will be some painful surprises for the Republicans. Nowhere in the country is the situation more encouraging than on the Pacific Coast, a section which has been confidently claimed by the Republicans and as confidently conceded by the general public to McKinley. But the people are taking the campaign in hand themselves and quietly making up their minds to vote for the people's candidate next month. The vote on the Coast will be a shock to the Administration, and the Chinese issue, which is just beginning to be understood in that section, will clinch the situation.

The following editorial from the "Oakland (Cal.) Transcript," bearing date Saturday, September 22, 1900, a leading Republican organ on the Coast, shows the trend of public opinion there, as even the Republicans see it:

There is no disguising the fact that the Republicans have a campaign on their hands which will require more than ordinary effort to make the party victorious. The arguments advanced by the Democracy for a change of Administration, the whoop up against the trusts and the yell of imperialism, are all having an effect in bringing votes to the Bryan column. Here in Oakland, the banner Republican county of the State, there has been a big change of opinion from that of two and four years ago. This change has been quietly effected and it is not uncommon thing to hear Republicans of lifelong standing announce their intention to vote for Bryan. Particularly is this the case with voters of foreign birth. We do not intend to say that the country will go Democratic, but its majority will be greatly lessened unless the Republicans are themselves to some form of activity. The writer had reason the other day to visit west Oakland and it was surprising to note the change of heart on the part of many who, in the past, had been staunch adherents of McKinley. Imperialism was the reason given by some, trusts and the friendliness of the Administration toward England, by others. These arguments are being used with good effect by Democratic missionaries and if the Republicans do not combat them and show their falsity, they will be treated to a surprise of an unexpected kind.

Hanna Crushes a Labor Union.

New York Journal.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has on his hands the second great fight of his life against labor.

The man who has collected millions of dollars from the trusts to elect Mr. McKinley, the man who has been crying, "I here are no trusts," while he himself is the largest individual stockholder in the American Shipbuilding Company—the Shipbuilding Trust—is fighting with all his might to destroy the Moulders' Union.

Just so he fought to destroy the Seamen's Union, one of the most powerful organizations of the Central States.

Senator Hanna, who prates about the "full dinner pail"—which is manufactured by the Tin Plate Trust—today employs forty nonunion moulders in the shipyards of the American Shipbuilding Company.

The union moulders throughout the country are on strike. They went out on June 1 last demanding \$2.35 a day, an advance of the magnificent sum of 10 cents.

It was in Cleveland, Hanna's home,



Some Trusts Overlooked by Hanna.

For the information of Mr. Hanna we publish the following:

Trust	Politics	Capital	Increase in prices during McKinley's Administration
American Steel and Wire	Rep.	\$90,000,000	Barbed wire, \$1.35 to \$2 per ton.
Stove Trust	Rep.	75,000,000	Cast iron stoves, 20 per cent.
Galvanized Iron	Rep.	2,000,000	Water pipes 12 per cent.
Iron Pipe Trust	Rep.	74,000,000	3 inch Pipe 50 per cent.
Brick Trust	Rep.	10,000,000	Plain Brick \$4.75 to \$5 per 1,000
Glass Trust	Rep.	17,000,000	Window Glass 100 per cent.
Tin Plate Trust	Rep.	50,000,000	Tiware 50 per cent.
Copper Trust	Rep.	100,000,000	Copper utensils 30 per cent.
Rope and Cordage Trust	Rep.	12,000,000	Rope and cord 50 to 100 per lb.
Lumber Trust	Rep.	40,000,000	Pine lumber \$12 to \$18 per 1,000 ft.
Broom Trust	Rep.	10,000,000	Brooms \$1.75 to \$2.85
Sardine Trust	Rep.	3,000,000	Sardines \$2.30 to \$4
Salmon Trust	Rep.	3,000,000	Canned Salmon \$1.35 to \$1.80
Canning Trust	Rep.	20,000,000	Canned Vegetables 20 per cent.
Tack Trust	Rep.	3,000,000	Tacks, gross, \$1.50 to \$2.50
Match Trust	Rep.	15,000,000	Matches, gross, \$1.50 to \$2.50
Salt Trust	Rep.	12,000,000	Salt, per bbl., 70c to \$1.10
Soap Trust	Rep.	100,000,000	Laundry soap \$2.35 to \$2.85 a box
Starch Trust	Rep.	6,000,000	Starch per lb. 2c to 4c
Tobacco Trust	Rep.	73,000,000	Tobacco per lb. 32c to 42c
Sugar Trust	Rep.	75,000,000	Sugar, increase per lb. 3c
Envelope Trust	Rep.	5,000,000	Envelopes 40 per cent.
Enamelled Ware Trust	Rep.	25,000,000	Increase 50 per cent.
Chair Trust	Rep.	20,000,000	Increase 33 per cent.
Furniture Trust	Rep.	12,000,000	Increase 40 per cent.
Flour Trust	Rep.	40,000,000	Increase 20 per cent.
Beef Trust	Rep.	100,000,000	Increase 50 per lb.

In connection with the above increases of prices exacted by these trusts two things should be specifically noted:

First—The prices of the producers of the raw material which goes into the manufacture of these articles have not been increased so far as these producers are concerned, as they get no more for their products than they did before these trusts increased the prices to the consumers.

Second—Every manufactured article, not controlled by the trusts,

employment under the rules of the association.

Hanna's fight against the moulders has been called the second great fight of his life against labor. It is the greater of the two struggles to smash the workmen who oppose him. Nearly twenty years ago Hanna, then known only as a great operator in iron and coal and the owner of many vessels, unknown as a political manipulator, tried to crush the Seamen's Union. Hanna won that fight, which lasted five seasons. The cost of victory was awful to the lake interests, but Hanna won it.

But this year labor along the great lakes is organizing again. The engineers, firemen and others are getting together. Hanna may soon see the reinvigoration of the Seamen's Union. Unless he should fatally jeopardize McKinley's chances in Ohio, he is determined to kill the Moulders' Union so that it cannot revive.

But he wants to quietly kill the union; he wishes, as always, to remain in the background while some of his subordinates murder the hopes of the workmen. Since Hanna became a political dictator there have been strikes in his mines. Men employed in many of his numerous interests have struck. All these strikes were precipitated by Hanna; in all these strikes he, who provoked them, has been hidden.

Will he now, for McKinley's sake, relinquish his cherished purpose to kill the Moulders' Union; will he die the strike?

Perhaps.

He stands exposed to the organized workmen of the country as an employer of nonunion labor.

ELECTRICITY ON GERMAN FARMS.—Under date of August 23, 1900, Consul Hughes, of Coburg, says: "In this and neighboring parts of Germany, considerable attention is being paid to electrical appliances that can be used on the farm. Near Ochsenfurt, in Bavaria, a company composed of land owners and small farmers has been organized for the establishment of an electrical system for use on their farms and in villages.

The power is to be generated by steam and water and the current to be distributed from a central station to the places where it is wanted. Substations are to be established at given points, with the necessary apparatus for connecting with the farm or other machinery and also for lighting purposes in the houses, offices, roads and village streets.